

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.THE MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG
CHORAL SOCIETYWILL GIVE A
THIRD PERFORMANCE
(By Special Request)of
GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S OPERETTA
'THE SORCERER,'
THIS EVENING.

26th February, at 9 o'clock p.m.

PROCEEDS TO BE DEVOTED TO LOCAL
CHARITIES.

Tickets—Price, \$2 each.

R. LYALL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, February 25, 1888. 247

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour.

ALAN ROSE, Hawaiian brig, Captain J.
Phillips—Wolter & Co.

B. P. CHENEY, American ship, Captain
Hughes—Douglas, LaPrak & Co.

BYLITA, German barque, Capt. P. Weiss.
—Wolter & Co.

CRISTENIA, American ship, Captain I.
M. Beare—Russell & Co.

DOBROEHA, German barque, Capt. H. T.
Moller—Siemssen & Co.

EXE, British barque, Capt. W. Sammers.
—Order.

GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, Capt.
James G. Rowell—Russell & Co.

HATTIE E. TATLEY, British barque, Capt.
J. McConachy—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

MANUEL, Spanish barque, Capt. Estival.
—Remedios & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW
CHANG, TIENSTIN, HANKOW and
Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
Sardonia,
Capt. CHAMBERS, will be
despatched as above at
Daylight TO-MORROW, the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 25, 1888. 289

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
Glenary,
Capt. TAYLOR, will be
despatched as above on
MONDAY, the 27th instant, at Noon.

This Steamer has superior First-class
Accommodation for Passengers, and carries
a Doctor and Stewards.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 25, 1888. 310

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates
for CHEFOO, TIENSTIN, HANKOW
and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
Yikang,
Capt. LEAK, will be
despatched as above on
MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, February 25, 1888. 309

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

The Co.'s Steamship
Formosa,
Capt. HALL, will be
despatched for the above
Port on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, February 25, 1888. 311

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

The Co.'s Steamship
Batavia,
Capt. SCHOUTEN, will be
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TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at Noon.

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Hongkong, February 25, 1888. 317

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW.

The Co.'s Steamship
New Formosa,
Capt. GODDARD, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
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General Managers.

Hongkong, February 25, 1888. 312

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 625.

A Regular MEETING of the above
Lodge will be held in FARMERSON'S
Hall, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY
NEXT, the 2nd March, at 8.30 for 9 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S GUILD are cordially
invited.

Hongkong, February 25, 1888. 316

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
SATURDAY,

the 3rd March, at 10 a.m., at 16, Rua de
San Lourenço, MACAO.

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

(The Effects of the late Mr. MONTGOMERY
MURRAY), including, amongst
numerous other Articles:

DINING ROOM AND DRAWING ROOM FUR-
NITURE, SLEIGH BEDS, GLASS, CHINA, a con-
siderable quantity of SILVER and PLATED
WARE, PICTURES, MIRRORS, BED and TABLE
LINENS, &c., &c.

BEHIND REQUISITES, including:—5 BED-
STEADS (WOODEN AND IRON), WARDROBES,
&c., &c.

A PONY, with TRAP, HARNESS, &c., in
excellent condition.

The Lease of the House is to be disposed
of privately, for Particulars, apply to

E. T. BOND,
H. B. M. Vice-Consul, ad interim.
Hongkong, February 25, 1888. 315

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. BRECONSHIRE, FROM
HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods, with the exception
of Opium, are being landed at their risk
into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Co., at Kowloon, whence and/or
from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Options Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m.
TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining after the 2nd Proximo will
be subject to rent at the rate of one cent
per package per day.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before
the 2nd Proximo, or they will not be re-
cognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 25, 1888. 313

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Glenary, having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her and by the S.S. Hestia
and Heston, from New York, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns of the
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., at Kowloon, whence
delivery may be obtained.

Options Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before
NOON TO-DAY, the 26th instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
3rd March will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-
Year ending 31st December, 1887, at
the Rate of (£1.10) ONE POUND AND TEN
SHILLINGS Sterling per Share of £25 is
PAYABLE on and after MONDAY
NEXT, the 27th instant, at the Offices of
the Corporation, where Shareholders are
requested to apply for WARRANTS.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 25, 1888. 314

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 24, 1888.—
Glenary, British steamer, 1,566 A.
Taylor, London and Singapore February 20,
General Managers, Messrs J. & Co., Ltd.,
Shipping, German steamer, 400 T. Samuel-
son, Peking February 21, and Hoihow 23,
General for Macao.—WILSON & Co.
Cassandra, German steamer, 1,000 T.
Behrens, Kobe February 18, General—
STUBBS & Co.

February 25.—
Formosa, British steamer, 687 P. Hall,
Tientsin February 22, Amoy 23, and Swatow
24, General.—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.
Breconshire, British steamer, 1,048, War-
ring London January 17, and Singapore Feb.
18, General.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Frigo, Danish steamer, 337, C. A. Lund,
Helsingborg February 22, and Hoihow 24,
General.—ARNOLD, KARRER & Co.

DEPARTURES.

February 25.—
Phra Chom Klao, for Hoihow and Bangkok.
Cordelia, British cruiser, for Shanghai.
General Warden, for Yokohama.
Bismarck, for Amoy.
Sachsen, for Shanghai.
Claymore, for Shanghai.
Wosung, for Swatow.
Batavia, for Nagasaki and Vancouver.
Kwangyang, for Whampoa.
Tonon, for Shanghai.

February 26.—
Schooner, for Hoihow and Pakhoi.
Actis, for Hoihow and Pakhoi.
Sardonia, for Amoy and Shanghai.
Sutlema, for Singapore.
Leising, for Tientsin.
Fokien, for Swatow.
Deima, for Saigon.
Hesperia, for Yokohama.

PASSENGERS.

Per Glenary, from London, Messrs
Holmes, Bassor, Julius, Bradshaw and
Davies.
Per Amoy, from Pakhoi, 57 Chinese.
Per Formosa, from Coast Ports, Mr Camp-
bell, and 38 Chinese.
Per Breconshire, from London, 11 Euro-
peans.
Per Frigo, from Helsingborg, &c., 5 Euro-
peans, and 75 Chinese.
Per General Warden, for Yokohama: from
Garcia, Messrs Paul Vanier, R. Dankerts,
G. Eraker and T. Siemsen; from Hong-
kong, Mr and Mrs Heinrich Buchner, and
6 Chinese.
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Per Sachsen, for Shanghai: from Antwerp,

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1947

THE LEAF AND THE BREEZE.

(From the French of Artaud.)

Parted from thy native bough,
Whither, whither goest thou,
Leaving me here to grow,
In the vale;
From the woods all wet with dew,
Lo! the wind hath torn me!
Over hill and plain he flew,
And hither he hath borne me.
With him wandering for aye,
Until he forsakes me;
I with many others stray,
Headless where he takes me;
Where the leaf of laurel goes,
And the leaf of the rose!

FRAGMENTS OF YEARS AND AGES.

Who does the narrow finite end, the infinite begin?

Go measure molecules that rest the ocean's
bosom within;
The microscope, mite which hides on nature's
face,
The condenser which flashes through
impossibilities of space,
The mighty world affected by its most
minute reverse,
Its littleness a section of the boundless uni-
verse.

Go drop a pebble in the lake and note the
circles wide.Which wash in widening rings until they lap
its every side.Each ring a larger, broader wave, until its
final surgeBlends with the distance far away, where
lake and land escape merge.Thy earthly life is but the first of ever-
widening rings.Which lap eternity and blend with strange
and mighty things.So every little finite thing and every human
soulConnects with waves which far away through
space eternal roll.No heart which hungers for the truth, no
soul to God aspires!But flashes through electric space its year-
nings and desires;No humblest footprint in the march of ear-
nest purpose trodThat did not echo even to the very throne
of God.Small, small indeed the shell which holds
the longest human life—Still smaller are the bounds which hold our
hating and our strife;Our largest work a grain of sand upon the
ocean's shore,Our evil deeds a murmured sound amid the
ocean's roar,And yet each one a deathless part of mys-
teries profound,Which ripple with results, the sea eternal
age bound.Then know, oh man, all thou canst know,
the smallness of thy place,The greatness of thy mission still through
God's eternal grace;The narrow limits of thy life, thy strivings
and thy powers,Yet with all these by soul's estate of end-
less years and hours;So shall thy heart be humble still—its
weakness known to thee—So shall it prize its coming powers, the
growths it cannot see,Which may await it yet within the Mighty
to be.For broken moments, smallest things,
make parts of endless space,The dots and lines of grand designs which
years and ages trace,The sums which merit and receive God's
anger or God's grace.Within immensities of space the little
things each findA place long since in God's great plan
marked out and well designed;Though man gropes through them knowing
not, unfeeling, dull and blind—An insect in an endless plan, a spirit that
shall liveGo study these deep-hidden things, with
all the hopes they give,And know that little things are great, that
great things too are small,In God's great plan his grand design was
to embrace them all.

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE JOCKEY CLUB.

The following article from the *Standard* of the 23rd January (brought on by the German mail) will be of special interest at the present moment:—

The recent vigorous action taken against two of our best known jockeys has drawn general attention to the Club that rules the turf. The Jockey Club is a unique institution. Probably no self-elected body in the world has such power in its hands, for, in the exercise of its peculiar functions, the Club is supreme, accountable to no one. A first governor racing in every detail. A first necessity of racing is a race-course; and no ground can be used for this purpose without the express licence of the Club, which, moreover, says how many meetings may be held every year. New courses are created, or old ones suppressed, at the pleasure of the Club, as are also the races, each Stewards who are its active Ministers, each being elected for three years—the senior retiring in the Spring. Every race-course must be governed and directed by certain officials—Clerk of the Course, Starter, Judge, Clerk of the Scales, Handicapper, and Steward; and no man can act in any of these capacities without an annual licence from the Stewards (that is, from the Jockey Club), whose rules must govern every action of these functionaries. Any man may enter a horse for a race, it is true, but only according to various conditions. The animal must be so described as to be easy of identification. The first time a horse is nominated, the colour, sex—horse, mare, or gelding—must be stated, together with the parentage and name, if he be named; and if the name be changed, the old name as well as the new must be given in every entry until the change has been published in the *Monthly Calendar*—the *Leading Calendar*—the official organ of the Club. The Rules also specify what weights horses are to carry in various circumstances—according to their age in what are known as "weight for age" races, or not less than a minimum of 7 lb. In any plate or sweepstakes, and so forth—and also over what ground they may be run: on no account less than five furlongs; if two-year-olds only are concerned, not more than six furlongs before the 1st of July, with many other special provisions. Jockeys are among the necessities of racing, and in this matter, too, the Jockey Club is most careful to assert itself. No jockey is permitted to ride on Newmarket Heath, or elsewhere where these rules are in force, without a special licence from the Stewards of the Jockey Club. But having obtained a jockey's licence, the rider must protect him; his fees are determined, and payment as made enforced—so that a jockey need never have a bad day—these guineas are paid if he loses, and five guineas if he wins—and there is an

excellent rule which declares that at the end of the apprenticeship a jockey is free to form engagements for himself, irrespec- tive of any that may have been made for him during such apprenticeship—a protection against the improper pressure of em- ployers being thus provided.

It will be seen that a horse cannot run except at the permission of the Jockey Club, and that all who are in any way con- nected with him are directly amenable to Jockey Club rules and subject to penalties—fines and disqualification in some cases, and in others "warning off." If a horse runs at any meeting other than "where these rules are in force," in what is officially de- scribed as "an unlicensed race," it is for- ever disqualified from taking part in any race at a meeting which is recognised, and so practically ceases to have any value as a race horse, for every flat race meeting which has any pretension to respectability or character is under Jockey Club rules. The "warning off" is a penalty which effectively prevents the offender from taking any further part in the sport of racing. He cannot enter or run any horse in any race, either in his own name or in that of another person, and if any horse of which he is owner or joint owner, or which can be proved to be under his control, man- aging, management, or superintendence, takes part in any race, the animal is disqualified. The offender cannot, of course, be driven off the open parts of Epsom Downs or Ascot Heath, but it is in the option of the Stewards to require him to leave from any rings or enclosures which come under their jurisdiction as having been licensed for racing purposes by them. Nor must it be imagined that he can have his horses taught to jump and run in a steeple-chase and hurdle-race. It is the custom to report the results of the sentence to the Grand National Hunt Committee, under which the ban the steeper also falls, and usually the Stewards of the French Jockey Club are likewise apprised, in case he might be inclined to transfer his establishment to the other side of the Channel, and run his horses there. It should be added that the name of every person who has any interest in a racehorse, however small, must be entered at the office of Messrs. Weatherly, who may be described as the agents of the Jockey Club. False entries, of course, carry penalties, and the Stewards are thus aware to whom every horse on the turf belongs. The word "name" in the regulations is not confined to the name of the owner, but it may be assumed that the Stewards on payment of a fee of twenty-five guineas; but he must not use more names than one according to the present rule. In former days he might use as many as a dozen names, and Lord George Blandford used some dozen names, and seems occasionally to have owned nearly all the animals in a race, each running in a different name, and appearing, to the uninitiated public, to be the property of a different man.

Two questions of interest arise—namely, whence does the Jockey Club derive its powers, and in what manner it exercises them? As regards the former, it can only be said that the Club confers its powers upon itself, with the hearty concurrence of all reputable persons in the turf world. It is impossible to ascertain precisely how or by what the power of racing was governed previously to 1750. Probably the monarch exercised the function of a Jockey Club, and himself, and it was assumed that he delegated his authority to the leading noblemen and gentlemen who had horses running, or who were interested in any particular meeting. A sort of informal Committee of Management was accustomed to meet at the Red Lion Inn, Newmarket, about the middle of the last century, and in 1752 a room was built for the use of the Committee. Gradually the Club began to acquire property and to issue a nucleus of the present Rules of Racing, which have grown up by degrees as various points arose and had to be adjusted upon rules which now meet almost every conceivable source of difficulty, though efforts are continually being made to improve them. It was obviously necessary to have some central authority; the control of a sport the racing could not be given over to a Government department, and so it had to be assumed by a private club, which, roughly speaking, it may be said that the principal owners of race horses constituted themselves a Club about the year 1750, and have since elected those who seemed likely to strengthen their body. The Club is a aristocratic association. The Princes of Wales, the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, and Cambridge, and various Orkney Heads are among the members, as are several Dukes. Among the fifty-eight remaining members, forty are Peers or sons of Peers. The Club is, therefore, a body of great wealth and social considera- tion; the members are also, for the most part, serious and often energetic followers of the sport, and it will readily be understood that the three Stewards whom they select as specially qualified to represent them are men whose decisions necessarily carry enormous weight.

In such a body owners of horses naturally feel the utmost confidence; and it may be said that, on the whole, the power of the Club are exercised with discretion and judgment, so far as they are exercised at all. Many abuses notoriously exist on the turf, and it is, or ought to be, one of the first duties of the Stewards to inquire into, and to remove them. For example: the com- ing and going of horses, and the "pulling" of horses. But it is not so easy to get these rascalities proved. When foul riding is alleged, all the jockeys who rode in the race are called before the Stewards, and the opinion of the judge is also asked. The jockeys' evidence is rarely taken from bias. The complainant holds his opinion that the intention was to cheat, and too often the other jockeys find it con- venient to have seen nothing wrong, and if the judge thinks there was a cross or a collision the intimidated rider will declare that he could not help it; something bumped him; his horse swerved from the whip; or otherwise, and, on the whole, the power of the Club are exercised with discretion and judgment, so far as they are exercised at all. Many abuses notoriously exist on the turf, and it is, or ought to be, one of the first duties of the Stewards to inquire into, and to remove them. For example: the com- ing and going of horses, and the "pulling" of horses. But it is not so easy to get these rascalities proved. When foul riding is alleged, all the jockeys who rode in the race are called before the Stewards, and the opinion of the judge is also asked. The jockeys' evidence is rarely taken from bias. The complainant holds his opinion that the intention was to cheat, and too often the other jockeys find it con- venient to have seen nothing wrong, and if the judge thinks there was a cross or a collision the intimidated rider will declare that he could not help it; something bumped him; his horse swerved from the whip; or otherwise, and, on the whole, the power of the Club are exercised with discretion and judgment, so far as they are exercised at all.

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MONEY ORDERS.

1.—Money Orders are issued at Hong-
kong and Shanghai on the following coun-
tries and places:

Amoy. * Madras.
* Azores Is. * Malta.
* Belgium. * Mauritius.
* Bermuda. * Natal.
* Canada. * Newfoundland.
* Canton. * New Zealand.
* Cape Colony. * North Borneo.
* Ceylon. * Ningpo.
* (Constantinople). * Norway.
* Cyprus. * Port Darwin.
* Egypt. * Queensland.
* Finland Is. * S. Helena.
* Funchow. * S. Helena.
* Gambia. * S. Helena.
* Germany. * Shanghai.
* Gibraltar. * Sierra Leone.
* Gold Coast. * South Australia.
* Hankow. * Straits Settlements.
* Harbin. * Sweden.
* Hiohoh. * Switzerland.
* Hongkong. * Tasmania.
* Holland. * United Kingdom.
* Honduras (Br.). * Victoria Australia.
* Iceland. * Western Australia.
* India. * (Denmark and Dutch).
* Japan. * Lages.
* Lagos.

2.—Orders on the Countries marked * are
forwarded through the London Post Office,
and are paid less a small discount of about
2d. in the £1, for which the remitter should
allow. All such orders must be expressed
in British currency, and the remitter should
be prepared to pay the exchange, and the
commission charged is as follows:
(according to the currency, the Order is
drawn in).

Up to £2, or \$10, or R 20, 0.20 cents.

" £5, or \$25, or R 50, 0.40 "

" £7, or \$35, or R 70, 0.60 "

" £10, or \$50, or R 100, 0.80 "

3.—No Order must exceed £100 or \$500
(unless drawn in India, when £150 is the
limit), nor will more than two such Orders
be issued to the same person, in favour of
the same payee, by the same mail.4.—Money Orders on the United King-
dom for sums not exceeding £50 are
granted by means of Postal Notes, as to
which see separate notice on the Hong-
kong Post Office Guide.5.—Sums not exceeding \$50 may be re-
mitted between the Ports of China by
means of Postal Stamps, subject to a
charge of one per cent. for cashing them;
or Money Orders may be granted at Hong-
kong or Shanghai on Ports where there are
Agencies of the Hongkong Post Office.

+ By means of Postal Notes.

THE BELIEF IN LUCK.

(Speculation.)

The belief in luck results from a persistent
effort to explain what is to the majority
unexplainable, and we may suspect that as
the inexplicable is usually attributed to an
unknown cause of chance, a good many men
less efforts to change the luck—such as, for
instance, turning the chair at whist, or chang-
ing one's house—are efforts, conscious or
unconscious, to break the chain of causality,
to deflect the stream, as it were, and make
it pass by us. This explanation does not
in the least meet the explanation does not
which attaches luck or ill-luck to inanimate
things, a feeling which, avowed throughout
the East, and nearly universal with the
rulers of the West, figures even among the
cultivated in an astonishing degree. We
have met men and women entirely free from
it, or at least so free that neither they nor
we could detect it; but we suspect the ma-
jority of our readers will admit that they
are aware of its existence in their own minds
—that is, they possess or know of things
to which, in spite of reason, they attach
lucky or unlucky influence. The extent of
the feeling varies with temperament, but
it is so strong as to lead some, and with some
it is an abiding conviction, leading in the
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